rate variation and extra interest liability due to delay in completion of the project. These have together contributed to an increase in the cost of about 80 per cent; the balance being due to price escalation increase in taxes and duties etc.

(b) to (e) Dulhasti Project was sanctioned in 1989 (for turn-key execution) at a cost of Rs. 1262.97 crores (at 1988 price level) to a French Consortium of firms consisting of M/s Coyne Et Bellier (COB), M/s. Dumez, Sogea & Borie (DSB); M/s. CEGELEC; M/s COMELEX; and M/s. SEITP.

The revised cost of the project is Rs. 3559.77 crores (November 1996 price level) and the estimated time schedule for completion of the project is 2000-2001. The original agreement with the Consortium had envisaged completion of the project within 57 months from the date of order i.e. October 1989. However, the work on the project was suspended in August 1992 by the French Consortium due to disturbed law and order conditions at the project site. With a view to resuming the work on the project, discussions were held and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was executed between National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) and the French Consortium. In pursuance of the MOU a recission agreement was signed in June 1995, according to which M/s DSB, the civil contractor, paid back to NHPC an amount of 50 million French Francs (about Rs. 23 crores) as full and final settlement. However, the MOU permitted other four members of the Consortium to continue with the implementation of the project. After widhdrawal of M/s DSB, NHPC took over the plant and machinery of M/s DSB and the civil works were taken up departmentally in 1995. With a view to completing the balance civil works, NHPC has singed contract with a new civil contractor.

In view of the facts mentioned above, there is no proposal for any inquiry into the matter.

लक्षित सकल घरेलू उत्पाद विकास दर को प्राप्त करने के लिए अतिरिक्त विद्युत उत्पादन

4393. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 अप्रैल, 1997 को "बिजनेस स्टैंडर्ड" में प्रकाशित "पावर जेनरेशन सीन लिंक्ड टू जी०डी०पी० ग्रोथ" शीर्षक की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आगामी वर्षों में देश में जी०डी०पी० की लक्षित वार्षिक विकास दर प्राप्त करने के लिए अतिरिक्त विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता स्थापित करना जरूरी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 7 प्रतिशत का लक्षित जी०डी०पी० दर प्राप्त करने के लिए विद्युत उत्पादन की कितनी वार्षिक दर आवश्यक है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० एस० वेनुगोपालाचारी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) जीडीपी की विकास दर विद्युत उत्पादन समेत कई सारे घटकों पर निर्भर करती है और योजना आयोग समग्र आर्थिक लक्ष्यों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्षेत्रीय योजनाओं को अंतिम रूप प्रदान करता है।

Running of a unit of Dadri Thermal Power Station of Oil

4394. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Ageing plants may short circuit DVB plan" which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 3rd April, 1997;

(b) whether there is a proposal to run one unit of Dadri Thermal Power Station on oil; if so, the cost involved and the quantum of oil/fuel required per month to run the plant and stating the agency which would be bearing the cost of oil;

(c) whether Delhi Vidyut Parishad (DVP) is equipped enough to manage the gap between supply and demand of power in the capital; if so, the steps taken in the direction; and

(d) whether a tussle is going on between NTPC and DVP over payment of dues by DVP, if so, the amount of electricity consumed/withdrawn by DVP and the dues paid by it during last six months, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to the shortage of Coal and in order to augment the power availability in the Northern Region, a decision was taken by consensus in Northern Region Electricity Board (NREB) meeting held in January, 1996, that the 4th unit of 210 MW NCTPP, Dadri (4x210 MW) be run on oil. The quantum of Heavy Furnace Oil (HFO) required for running one unit of 210 MW capacity on "full load" for a day is 1100 KL.

As per the provisions of two part tariff system applicable for NTPC stations, the fixed charges have to be paid by the bulk power customers in full i.e. DVB in this case.

(c) As informed by DVB, the power demand of Delhi during summer 1997 is anticipated around 2400 MW. Against this, the firm availablity of power from Delhi Vidyut Board's (DESU) own power stations is 400 MW and that of Badarpur Thermal Power Station is 500 MW. The balance power requirement will be met by Delhi Vidyut Board from its allocated and unallocated shares in the Central Power Stations in the Northern Region/Grid.

(d) No, Sir. The amount of electricity consumed by DVB and the dues paid by it during the last six months is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Period	Energy imported from NTPC (M.U.)	Amount billed	Amount paid by DVB
Oct. '96	603.900	84.35	55.00
Nov. '96	537.700	69.93	55.00
Dec. '96	598.500	80.59	55.00
Jan. '97	594.700	86.34	60.00
Feb. '97	458.800	65.05	60.00
March '97	478.200	63.20	60.00

Employees in liquid propulsion system centre

4395. SHRI N. THALAVAI SUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in the Liquid Propulsion Centre at Mahendragiri department-wise;

(b) the number of SC, ST employees working in the centre, depatment-wise; and

(c) the number of employees working in the centre, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) The Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre at Mahendragiri is a small unit. The particulars of employees are as follows:—

Divsion	Total No. of Employees	Out of No. of SC	Col. 2 ST
1	2	3	4
1. Earth Storable Facilities	112	19	02
2. Cryogenic System Facilities	70	08	—
3. Mahendragiri Fabrication Facility	35	03	—
4. Instrumentation and Data Acquisition	57	06	—
5. Engineering Maintenance Division	45	09	03